

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

April 21, 1911 574

Chefoo-Summary of Plague Deaths.

Consul Foster reports, March 20:

The total number of deaths from plague reported at Chefoo to March 17, is 1,004. The number of plague deaths reported during the week ended March 17 is 57, the lowest reported since the beginning of the outbreak.

Harbin-Status of Plague-Improved Conditions.

Consul Greene reports, March 14:

The plague epidemic at Fuchiatien seems to have practically come to an end, there having been no deaths during the three days ended March 12, and only 3 during the whole week. In Harbin also there is improvement, though there was still an average of 3 deaths per day in the city for the whole week.

The deaths for the week according to the Chinese and Russian

officials returns were as follows:

	Mar. 5-11, 1911.	Total since beginning, Nov. 8, 1910.
Harbin Bodies found outside city Fuchiatien	23 11 3	} 1,542 5,149
Total	37	6, 691

¹ 40 Europeans.

Both the Russians and the Chinese are reducing the personnel of their plague prevention bureaus. Ten Chinese health officers will be left in Fuchiatien for the present to finish up the work.

According to all reports conditions are improving also in the outlying districts, partly on account of the natural weakening of the epidemic and partly on account of the better understanding on the part of the officials and people of the nature of the disease, which enables them to take the comparatively simple precautions necessary to prevent the spreading of the infection. During the last few weeks, when the number of cases in Fuchiatien has been comparatively small, members of the foreign-trained staff have been sent out to neighboring towns and villages to give instructions as to the measures to be taken against plague. Scouting parties made up of Russian and Chinese officials and physicians, escorted by soldiers of both nationalities, have been investigating conditions on both sides of the railway—to the east, west, and south. It appears that the region around Mulin, which lies to the east of Ninguta on the railway, has been free from plague since the beginning of the epidemic.

Mukden-Status of Plague in South Manchuria.

Consul General Fisher reports, March 7:

According to the returns of the sanitary department, 163 deaths from plague occurred at Mukden during the week ended March 4, as against 177 deaths returned for the week ended February 25. These figures indicate an improvement in conditions at Mukden. The official returns also indicate a general improvement at the other chief

575 April 21, 1911

infected centers in south Manchuria. At Fakumen, the deaths reported for the week ended March 3 were 29, compared with 57 deaths for the week ended February 24, and 55 deaths for the week ended February 15. Reports from Hsinmintun are incomplete for the earlier part of February, but for the week ended February 28 there were reported 74 deaths, which seems to indicate a slight decrease. The latest reports from Tiehling give but 2 or 3 deaths a day. At Changchun, for the week ended March 2 there were reported 207 deaths, as compared with 409 deaths during the week ended February 16. At Kirin, 45 deaths are reported for the week ended February 16. At Kirin, 45 deaths during the week ended February 25 and 101 deaths during the week ended February 18. The situation at Kaiyuan is not now reported as serious, 1 to 5 cases being reported daily. The town of Liaoyang is not infected, but 55 cases have been reported to date in the near vicinity. Plague was introduced there through the bringing to a Chinese inn of two corpses hidden in a cartload of tobacco.

In addition to the deaths from plague at Changchun of 4 donkeys, previously reported, another instance of the infection of this animal is reported from Fushun. In this case a Chinese coolie is reported to have contracted infection from the animal.

The latest returns of the sanitary department at Mukden give the total deaths from plague in the different districts to the dates indicated, as follows:

District.	Number of deaths.	Date of last report.
Mukden	1,533	Mar. 5
Cheng Te		Feb. 28
Chang Tu.	375	Feb. 27
Hsinmintun	319	Mar. 1
Feng Hua.		Feb. 17
Huai Te.	553	Feb. 26
Pen Hsi	17	Feb. 20
Tieh Ling.		Mar. 1
Kai Yuan	204	Do.
Ching Hsi		Feb. 25
Fushan	65	Do. 25
		Mar. 3
Fa Ku	66	Feb. 23
I Chow.		Feb. 23
Ning Yuan		
Liao Yang	. 55	Mar. 5
Liao Yuan	. 20	Feb. 27
Chen An	. 82	Do.
Hsi An	. 28	Feb. 13
Ching Chow	. 33	Feb. 23
Kwang Ning	. 91	Feb. 19
Shu Chung.		Feb. 16
Hsi Fung.	. 13	Feb. 21
Kang Ping.	. 113	Feb. 19
An Feng Line	. 41	Feb. 13
Pan Shan	. 3	Feb. 24
Hai Loong.	. 4	Feb. 27
Harbin, including Russian hospitals.	6,562	Feb. 28
Changehun	. 2,478	Mar. 3
Pin Chow.	641	Feb. 22
Hsin Cheng.	. 346	Feb. 20
Ah Cheng	. 936	Feb. 26
Hu Lan	1,536	Feb. 27
Pa Yen	. 462	Feb. 18
Ning An	. 6	Feb. 18
Tun Hua		Feb. 3
Lan Hsi	249	Feb. 21
I Lan		Feb. 27
Mu Lan	. 243	Feb. 27
Lu Pin	. 332	Feb. 13
Nung An	134	Feb. 23

District.	Number of deaths.	Date of last report.	
Sui Hwa. Tsi Tsi Har. Hai Lun Kirin I Tung. Yu Shu Shwang Cheng. Wu Shang. Shu Lan Tah Lai. Total.	703 182 330 108 432 5, 167 134 118	Feb. 26 Feb. 26 Feb. 27 Mar. 4 Feb. 16 Feb. 16 Feb. 18	

The above table does not include all the infected districts. Asiho and Hailar, both large places and badly infected, are omitted. Whole villages in the vicinity of Kungchuling are known to have been wiped out. No account seems to have been taken of a small settlement near Mukden, on the Hun River, to which about 300 of the poorest class were sent from Mukden, 168 of whom are known to have died of plague.

A crematorium is now being constructed at Mukden and all plague

corpses will hereafter be cremated.

Swatow-Plague and Smallpox in District.

Consul Williams reports, March 11:

Plague and smallpox are present in the consular district, but not in epidemic form.

CUBA.

No Quarantinable Diseases in the Island.

Acting Asst. Surg. Villoldo at Habana reports, April 4: During the week ended April 1 no quarantinable diseases were reported in the island of Cuba.

HAWAII.

Cholera at Honolulu.

Chief Quarantine Officer Ramus reported the occurrence on April 15 of 2 cases of cholera with 2 deaths and on April 16 the occurrence of a death from cholera, making a total from April 12 of 4 cases with 4 deaths, and a total from the date of the previous outbreak, February 25, of 35 cases with 26 deaths.

Record of Plague Infection.

Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910, and 2 fatal cases were reported January 31, 1911.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa February 2,

1911.